**SỞ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO**
**HÀ NỘI**

**Đề Luyện Tập Số 17**

**KỲ THI TUYỂN SINH LỚP 10 THPT**
**NĂM HỌC 2026-2027**
Môn thi: **TIẾNG ANH (chuyên Anh)**
Ngày thi: 1/6/2026
Thời gian làm bài: 120 phút

## I. LISTENING (2.0 pts)

***YOU ARE GOING TO LISTEN TWICE.***

**Part 1. For questions 1-10, you will hear five short extract. While you listen, complete BOTH tasks by choosing from the list (A-H) and write the letter (A-H) next to each speaker.**

**Task 1**

**For questions 1-5, choose from the list A-H the reason each speaker gives for starting a business.**

Speaker 1 **1** ____
Speaker 2 **2** ____
Speaker 3 **3** ____
Speaker 4 **4** ____
Speaker 5 **5** ____

**A.** careers advice
**B.** redundancy
**C.** family relocation
**D.** taking early retirement
**E.** a newly discovered skill
**F.** an idea in an article
**G.** a disagreement at work
**H.** a friend's advice

**Task 2**

**For questions 6-10, choose from the list A–H the comment each speaker makes about their business.**

Speaker 1 **6** ____
Speaker 2 **7** ____
Speaker 3 **8** ____
Speaker 4 **9** ____
Speaker 5 **10** ____

**A.** It has made a lot of money.
**B.** It fills a gap in the market.
**C.** It has added variety to life.
**D.** It was difficult to begin with.
**E.** It is lonely and exhausting.
**F.** It provides little social contact.
**G.** It is causing family problems.
**H.** It has meant a lot of travelling.

**Part 2. For questions 11-20, complete the sentences with NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS taken from the recording for each space.**

**[CAT]** The report concerns a Neanderthal tooth which may show evidence of an **(11)**_____.
The excavation site, Chagyrskaya Cave, lies in **(12)**_____.
Besides Neanderthal fossils, archaeologists found many tools fashioned from **(13)**_____.
The adult molar discussed in the report was dated to around **(14)**_____ years old.
Once the dirt had been removed, researchers saw a deep hole on the tooth's **(15)**_____.
To investigate the damage, the team used both CT scanning and a **(16)**_____.
The hole filled the entire area where **(17)**_____ would originally have been.
The researchers identified microscopic **(18)**_____, which they thought might have been produced artificially.
Tests on modern teeth managed to reproduce the same **(19)**_____seen in the ancient specimen.
Rachel Kalisher accepted that the explanation was possible, but said the evidence was not necessarily the **(20)**_____.

## II. LANGUAGE IN USE (2.5 pts)

**Part 1. Circle A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.**

**21. [CAT]** His flimsy excuse for missing the crucial client presentation certainly didn't pass _____ with the regional director.
**A.** muster **B.** check **C.** approval **D.** scrutiny

**22. [CAT]** The notoriously strict judge is known to _____ no nonsense or theatrical outbursts in her courtroom.
**A.** stand **B.** entertain **C.** brook **D.** bear

**23. [CAT]** Shortly after the embezzlement scandal broke, the CEO quietly _____ his resignation to the board.
**A.** forwarded **B.** tendered **C.** delivered **D.** lodged

**24. [CAT]** The investigative journalist managed to _____ out some fascinating, heavily guarded details about the star's past.
**A.** squirrel **B.** winkle **C.** badger **D.** weasel

**25. [CAT]** As the only one in the friend group with a car, I feel terribly _____ upon when everyone constantly asks for rides.
**A.** gotten **B.** taken **C.** kept **D.** put

**26. [CAT]** The kitchen was filled with smoke when we arrived; someone _____ dinner unattended.

A. could have been leaving B. might have been leaving

C. ought to have been leaving D. must have been leaving

**27. [CAT]** The arrogant young heir didn't just spend his massive inheritance. He _____ it in a matter of months on luxury yachts, gambling, and bad investments.

A. made ducks and drakes of B. made a meal of

C. played fast and loose with D. ran the gauntlet of

**28. [CAT]** The goalkeeper rushed out recklessly and _____ a penalty after bringing down the striker.

A. admitted B. conceded C. confessed D. divulged

**29. [CAT]** The advent of the internet helped _____ information rapidly across the globe.

A. diffuse B. defuse C. effuse D. infuse

**30. [CAT]** I tried to get a direct answer about my refund, but the staff just gave me the _____ and transferred my call for hours.

A. brush-off B. go-by C. runaround D. kiss-off

**Part 2. Read the passage, then fill in each of the numbered spaces with the correct form of ONE word given in the box. There are FIVE words that you do not need to use.**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **design** | **steer** | **burst** | **convenient** | **surge** |
| **use** | **fall** | **view** | **break** | **cross** |
| **moment** | **direct** | **adhere** | **viable** | **side** |

**[CAT]** The autonomous vehicle industry is regaining **(31)** momentum in San Francisco as Amazon's Zoox initiates a free test program to compete with Waymo. This **(32)** resurgence follows a period of public backlash and a severe crisis after a Cruise vehicle severely injured a pedestrian, which forced that company off the road. Waymo's more cautious strategy, however, has allowed it to endure and even cultivate public acceptance, a phenomenon some describe as becoming "Waymo-pilled." The arrival of Zoox, a carriage-shaped taxi without a **(33)** steering wheel, signals the start of a vigorous head-to-head competition in a city determined to be the dominant proving ground for this technology. A test ride revealed a spacious interior where passengers face each other and use touchscreens to control the environment, though the vehicle's programming for safety can require riders to walk to a(n) **(34)** designated pickup zone. The broader potential upside of these services includes a significant reduction in accidents, as Waymo's safety data indicates its vehicles have far fewer injury-causing crashes than human drivers. Furthermore, they offer an alternative to traditional ridesharing and potentially eliminate the risk of assault by a human driver and providing more options during peak commute times. The experiences in San Francisco thus provide a critical **(35)** preview for other cities as this technological competition intensifies.

Despite their potential, autonomous taxis present considerable **(36)** downsides rooted in their inflexibility and cost. The vehicles are programmed for extreme caution, which manifests as strict **(37)** adherence to speed limits that can frustrate human drivers stuck behind them. This conservative programming also affects passenger pickup, as the cars will only stop in pre-approved safe zones and **(38)** inconvenience those with luggage or requiring a short walk. Financially, the services remain more expensive; an analysis found Waymo rides cost over thirty percent more on average than Uber or Lyft, a premium linked to the immense production cost of each vehicle and limited fleet supply. Most critically, the technology is not **(39)** infallible, as the catastrophic failure of Cruise demonstrates, and Waymo has faced public relations incidents like the death of a neighborhood cat. Experts warn that companies like Zoox must therefore expand with deliberate care, as society will not tolerate robotaxis that make mistakes at a rate comparable to humans. Consequently, while the competition promises innovation, these services must still prove their long-term **(40)** viability and safety to a skeptical public.

**Part 3. The passage below contains FIVE mistakes. UNDERLINE the mistakes and WRITE THEIR CORRECT FORMS in the space provided. The first one has been done as an example.**

**[CAT]** Cybersecurity in the age of artificial intelligence in **few** ways resembles modern warfare. It is highly asymmetric: small bands of attackers, when armed with the latest open-source technology, can effortlessly gain the lower hand over the most powerful enterprise defenses. The weaponry is increasingly autonomous. In recent weeks, Anthropic and OpenAI have unveiled AI models, Mythos Preview and 5.5 Cyber respectively, of such sophistication to penetrate previously undiscovered weak spots in cyber defenses; the AI labs have therefore conditionally released them only to highly credulous firms. Moreover, that is no guarantee of safety. With AI, lone wolves can seamlessly carry out sophisticated attacks that used to require massive, specialized teams, and they must be right just once to succeed. That

is why the cybersecurity industry, along with businesses in large, is scrambling to prepare for a wave of AI-powered cybercrime. Within the industry, PAN and leading rivals such as CrowdStrike have formed defensive alliances to strictly mandate that the subsequent deployment of these bleeding-edge models be meticulously regulated, to share proprietary threat intelligence across organizational boundaries, and to coordinate unified incident-response protocols.

*0.* **few → some**

41. _____
42. _____
43. _____
44. _____
45. _____

## III. READING (2.5 pts)

**Part 1. Read the passage and fill in each of the following numbered spaces with ONE suitable word.**

**[CAT]** Modern medicine divides the body with striking precision. The heart has cardiology, the brain has neurology, the skin has **(46)**_____, and most major organs have a recognized clinical home. The mammary gland, however, remains an exception. Despite its importance to childbirth, infant health and maternal recovery, lactation has never been treated as a serious medical field in its own **(47)**_____.

This neglect has real consequences. Each year, millions of women give birth, and many face breastfeeding difficulties that are dismissed as routine discomfort rather than investigated as medical problems. Breastfeeding is widely praised for protecting infants from infection, yet the mechanisms behind milk production, milk transfer and lactation failure remain poorly understood.

Where knowledge is thin, advice often becomes guesswork. Mothers may be told that pain is normal, that low supply is rare, or that persistence alone will solve the problem. **(48)**_____ of this guidance comes from well-meaning people, but not always from clinicians trained to diagnose the underlying biology. What should be a medical assessment can easily become a test of moral character.

But lactation is not simply a matter of determination. Infection, hormonal disruption, insufficient glandular tissue, poor milk **(49)**_____ and other physiological barriers cannot be overcome by effort alone. Women struggling with these problems have not failed their children. Medicine has failed them by **(50)**_____ such a common and consequential area so under-researched.

Lactation needs trained specialists, better diagnostic tools and treatments **(51)**_____ in evidence rather than reassurance. Until it is given a proper clinical discipline, too many mothers will continue to be told to try harder when what they really need is proper care.

**Part 2. Read the passage below and do the task that follows.**

### SHARING THE AI WINDFALL

For most of the past century, governments in rich countries have shared prosperity through a familiar arrangement. They tax work, spending and, to a lesser extent, company profits and property; then they use the proceeds to fund public services, welfare payments and other forms of redistribution. That arrangement works reasonably well in an economy where most people earn wages. But if artificial intelligence were to shift a large share of income from workers to the owners of machines, models and data centres, the old tax base could become much weaker.

The problem is not simply that some people might lose their jobs. A deeper worry is that labour income, which supplies a large portion of government revenue in many advanced economies, could shrink as a share of national income. If that happened, governments might need to spend more on support for displaced workers while collecting less from the very source they have traditionally relied on. A state facing mass automation could therefore find itself with greater obligations and fewer familiar ways to pay for them.

One obvious response would be to raise taxes on consumption. Even in a highly automated economy, people would still buy goods and services. Consumption taxes are also relatively efficient, which is why many tax economists have long favoured them as a way to raise revenue. Yet they do not solve every problem. If the gains from AI flow mainly to wealthy owners of capital, consumption taxes alone may do too little to reduce inequality unless the money raised is redistributed very carefully.

Taxes on capital could also become more important. Economists usually worry that such taxes discourage investment and distort decisions about saving. However, if AI produces large economic rents – profits above what is needed to encourage investment – governments may be able to tax some of those gains without causing as much damage as ordinary corporate taxation might. Land, scarce natural resources and exceptionally profitable AI platforms could all become more attractive targets for revenue.

Some popular proposals sound new but fit into familiar categories. A robot tax is essentially a tax on one form of capital. A tax on the number of tokens processed by AI systems resembles a targeted consumption tax. Both might raise money, but they could also push firms away from automation in inefficient ways. Supporters may welcome this if they want to slow the replacement of human workers. Critics, however, argue that deliberately discouraging productive technology risks making society poorer.

A more radical idea is to give citizens direct stakes in AI's success. Governments could distribute shares, build sovereign-wealth funds or expand public pension holdings in companies likely to benefit from automation. In principle, this is not entirely different from using corporate taxes to redistribute profits: in both cases, citizens receive a claim on corporate earnings. The difference is psychological and political. A worker who owns part of an AI firm may feel less excluded from technological change than one who merely receives a distant tax-funded benefit.

Still, public ownership has its own complications. If governments buy shares directly, they must decide which companies are likely to win, and states are not always good at choosing private-sector champions. Broad index funds avoid some of this difficulty because successful firms automatically become a larger part of the portfolio as their value rises. In an ideal world, the biggest AI winners would be publicly listed, allowing ordinary savers to benefit. In reality, many of the most important firms may remain private for a long time. The challenge, then, is not only how to tax the AI boom, but how to make its gains visible and politically acceptable to people who fear being left behind.

**Do the following statements agree with the information given in the Reading Passage? For statements 52-58, write**

***TRUE*** *if the statement agrees with the information*

***FALSE*** *if the statement contradicts the information*

***NOT GIVEN*** *if there is no information on this*

**52. [CAT]** If AI causes labour income to shrink as a share of national income, the government's usual tax base could weaken.

**53. [CAT]** Higher consumption taxes are presented as a complete solution to both revenue loss and inequality.

**54. [CAT]** Robot taxes and token taxes are examples of targeted levies that could distort investment or spending.

**55. [CAT]** Direct citizen stakes in AI companies are described as having no redistributive similarity to corporate taxation.

**56. [CAT]** Direct government share-buying would allow states to redistribute AI gains without making any judgment about likely corporate winners.

**57. [CAT]** In a broad index fund, successful companies can become a larger share of the portfolio without savers having to choose them individually.

**58. [CAT]** The passage says sovereign-wealth funds would distribute AI gains more evenly than direct share handouts.

**Part 3. In the following article, six paragraphs have been removed. Read the article and choose from the paragraphs A-G the one which fits each gap. There is ONE extra paragraph which you do not need to use.**

## A BIENNALE IN A MINOR KEY

It was supposed to feel like a celebration. In Venice, the opening of a great international art festival usually comes with the familiar machinery of cultural prestige: invited guests, careful lighting, diplomatic smiles and a sense that even difficult subjects have been arranged for public display. This year, however, that surface confidence cracked almost immediately. In one national pavilion, flowers, music and theatrical gestures seemed designed to create an atmosphere of festivity. Yet many visitors found the effect unsettling rather than joyful, as though the party had been staged in a room where everyone knew something was wrong but no one had agreed to say so.

**59. [CAT]** _____

The official theme of the festival was "In Minor Keys", a phrase that suggested delicacy, understatement and perhaps a willingness to listen to quieter voices. But the event opened to anything but a minor-key mood. The decision to allow one controversial national pavilion to return after recent absences triggered anger well before the public had entered the gardens and former shipyards where most of the exhibitions are held. Funding was withdrawn, political leaders stayed away and the argument over whether art can be separated from state violence became impossible to avoid.

**60. [CAT]** _____

With the usual awards suddenly gone, the organisers announced that visitors would be able to vote for their preferred artist and pavilion. The gesture was presented as a democratic solution, but it also made the world's most prestigious art gathering look strangely like a television talent show. What had normally been mediated through curators, critics and jurors was now being handed, at least symbolically, to the crowd. The Biennale has never existed outside politics. It was founded in the late nineteenth century as a civic and national showcase, and over time it has reflected the confidence, anxieties and conflicts of its age. Wars, student protests, colonial legacies and ideological rivalries have all passed

through its pavilions. The difference this year was not that politics entered the festival, but that the institution looked unusually unsure how to handle the fact.

**61. [CAT] _____**

The compromise over participation pleased almost no one. One pavilion was allowed to open for previews but not for the main public event. Another was officially unavailable for construction, though police outside it made the explanation feel incomplete. A substitute space was offered elsewhere, in a part of the exhibition where protest would be physically harder to stage. In each case, practical arrangements carried political meaning, whether the organisers wanted them to or not.

**62. [CAT] _____**

In one case, an artist was removed, reinstated and then made the centre of a wider dispute over whether national representation should obey diplomatic caution or artistic freedom. In another, a government tried to pressure an artist to remove a politically sensitive figure from her work. She refused; the state withdrew; a church nearby offered her exhibition a different home. The result was more powerful than many official pavilions: a work of mourning that gained force from the very attempt to silence it.

**63. [CAT] _____**

The American pavilion produced a different sort of ambiguity. Its chosen artist was presented as independent of the liberal art-world establishment, and the exhibition avoided explanatory certainty almost as a matter of principle. The sculptures were energetic and suggestive, but their possible meanings were left hanging. One form could be read as a natural shape, a threat or a national symbol; another seemed to invite interpretation while refusing to confirm any of it. The curator insisted that visitors were not being told what to think. Some visitors may have appreciated the freedom. Others were simply left puzzled.

**64. [CAT] _____**

That may explain why the most crowded works often involved spectacle and performance. Bodies, water, sound and participation offered an immediate experience in a festival otherwise overloaded with arguments about representation. But the strongest work did not merely distract from politics; it concentrated attention. A Ukrainian sculpture, removed from near the front line and driven across Europe, managed to be both visually arresting and historically precise. People stopped, looked, understood something, and then moved on towards the next spectacle. In Venice this year, that brief act of attention felt almost like an achievement.

**Missing Paragraphs:**

**A.** Nor were the disputes limited to countries directly involved in war. Several governments found themselves fighting with their own artists, proving that the national pavilion can become a battlefield even when the nation itself is not officially at war.

**B.** In such an atmosphere, it was not surprising that many visitors seemed drawn to works that could be felt before they had to be interpreted. Spectacle offered temporary relief from the exhausting demand to take a position on every wall label and every flag.

**C.** For all the political noise, the market remained quietly present. Collectors, advisers and private foundations moved through the city with the same careful discretion as ever, reminding observers that moral seriousness and commercial appetite often share the same boat.

**D.** That unease would have mattered less had it remained inside a single pavilion. Instead, it became a small version of the whole festival: irony everywhere, confidence nowhere, and symbolism too unstable to be controlled by official descriptions.

**E.** If some controversies concerned whether a country should be allowed to speak, others concerned what a country was trying to say. Nowhere was this more apparent than in a pavilion whose political message seemed deliberate precisely because it was so difficult to name.

**F.** The crisis soon reached the festival's own machinery of judgment. The prize-giving jury resigned after saying it would not consider countries facing war-crimes accusations; a threatened legal challenge reportedly helped push the matter beyond ordinary curatorial disagreement.

**G.** Like many cultural bodies confronted with conflicts larger than themselves, the organisers appeared caught between free expression, propaganda, diplomacy and public outrage. Their decisions looked less like a clear principle than a series of improvised attempts to avoid a worse disaster.

**Part 4. You are going to read a passage. For questions 65-70, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text.**

## THE WORK THAT MAY NOT RETURN

The launch of powerful generative AI systems has produced a familiar mixture of excitement and dread. Some of the loudest warnings have come from the very executives whose companies stand to profit from making the technology seem revolutionary. That does not mean the warnings are empty. Public anxiety has already taken hold. Employment in rich countries remains high, but many people believe that AI will make work harder to find, and recent weakness in openings for graduates, especially in computer-related fields, has made the fear feel less abstract.

History offers comfort, but not certainty. Labour markets have been remade many times before: offices, factories and farms all look very different from the way they did fifty years ago. Technological progress has not, in modern times, permanently destroyed the overall demand for human labour. Yet the past is an imperfect guide. The strongest AI models are improving quickly, companies are spending heavily on them, and AI agents are beginning to perform tasks that recently seemed safely human. There is still little hard labour-market evidence of mass job destruction, but absence of evidence is not evidence that disruption cannot arrive.

The more subtle concern is not simply whether people will work, but what kind of work they will do and what their wages will buy. Economists may be right that humans will find new tasks, but those tasks may be lower-paid or lower-status. Meanwhile, AI firms may bid up the price of land, electricity and other scarce resources. If income shifts heavily towards owners of capital, ordinary wages may stretch less far even before unemployment becomes widespread. In the bleakest version of this future, humans become economically useful only at the margins, while owners of machines and resources receive most of the gains.

This possibility explains why some in Silicon Valley speak of universal basic income and other large-scale state interventions. But governments may face pressure long before any full jobs apocalypse arrives. The disruption caused by Chinese import competition at the start of this century was not enormous compared with the normal churn of the American labour market, yet it produced political consequences far beyond the number of jobs directly lost. White-collar workers threatened by AI may have even more political influence than factory workers did then. A small but visible wave of layoffs in high-status occupations could therefore produce a backlash out of proportion to its size.

One response would be to slow the technology down. Governments could tax capital more heavily, penalise data centres, or discourage firms from replacing workers too quickly. Such measures may be politically tempting, but they are a poor long-term strategy if they prevent society from gaining the broader benefits of AI. More promising are policies that capture some of the rents created by automation while helping workers move. Taxes on unusually high profits, land and scarce resources could raise money without attacking innovation directly. Wage insurance and active labour-market programmes could also reduce the personal damage caused by job loss.

Even these measures may not be enough if AI eventually concentrates wealth on a scale that existing welfare systems cannot absorb. That is why more radical ideas, such as public stakes in AI firms or citizens' dividends from the profits of automation, are entering the debate. Economically, these proposals are not always as strange as they sound: a well-designed tax on exceptional profits and a public shareholding can both give citizens a claim on the same stream of earnings. Politically, however, ownership may be easier to understand than a complex system of taxes and transfers. The jobs apocalypse has not arrived. But if governments wait until it is undeniable, they may discover that the social settlement needed to manage it should have been built years earlier.

**65. [CAT] What does the writer suggest in the first paragraph about warnings from AI executives?**

A. They should be dismissed simply because the executives may benefit from making AI appear disruptive.
B. They have shaped public anxiety even though the motives behind them may not be neutral.
C. They are already supported by unmistakable labour-market evidence of widespread job destruction.
D. They mainly reflect the shortage of graduate jobs rather than broader fears about AI.

**66. [CAT] What point does the writer make about history in the second paragraph?**

A. It proves that technological progress always improves wages as well as employment.
B. It provides reassurance, but it cannot remove uncertainty about the effects of AI.
C. It shows that AI will probably create more office jobs than it destroys.
D. It is irrelevant because previous technologies were not economically disruptive.

**67. [CAT] In the third paragraph, the writer's central concern is that AI may _____.**

A. eliminate the need for human labour before governments have time to respond
B. create new jobs whose status is likely to exceed that of today's professional roles
C. leave people working, but with weaker purchasing power and less security relative to capital owners
D. reduce pressure on land and electricity by making production more efficient

**68. [CAT] Why does the writer mention Chinese import competition?**

A. To suggest that limited economic disruption can still produce major political consequences.
B. To show that job losses must be very large before they have political effects.
C. To argue that AI will affect only factory workers in the same way trade once did.
D. To prove that governments successfully protected workers from previous shocks.

**69. [CAT] What is the writer's attitude towards policies designed mainly to slow down AI adoption?**

A. They are necessary until there is conclusive proof that AI will not destroy jobs.
B. They may be attractive in the short term but risk blocking wider social benefits.
C. They are impossible to implement because firms can always avoid regulation.
D. They are the only realistic way to prevent capital owners from becoming richer.

**70. [CAT] What is the writer doing in the final paragraph?**

A. Dismissing public ownership as economically meaningless.
B. Presenting universal basic income as the only unavoidable solution.
C. Claiming that public shareholding is necessarily fairer than tax reform.
D. Arguing that governments should build protections before AI disruption becomes undeniable.

## IV. WRITING (3.0 pts)

**Part 1. Complete each of the following sentences using the word given in bold so that it has the same meaning as the original one. You must use BETWEEN THREE AND EIGHT WORDS, including the word given. DO NOT change this word.**

**71. [CAT]** My grandfather is known to be extremely knowledgeable about vintage cars. **ONIONS**
→ My grandfather is known to really know his onions when it comes to vintage cars.

**72. [CAT]** Arriving at the airport only 30 minutes before departure leaves almost no margin for anything to go wrong. **FINE**
→ Arriving at the airport only 30 minutes before departure is cutting the things very fine.

**73. [CAT]** The new manager is sensible, practical, and unlikely to make reckless decisions. **SCREWED**
→ The new manager has her head screwed on the right way and is unlikely to make reckless decisions.

**74. [CAT]** In a real crisis, the company will reluctantly pay for the legal damages. **STUMP**
→ When it comes to the crunch, the company will stump up for the legal damages.

**75. [CAT]** Although the director valued the subsidiary, he completely separated it from the main firm. **HIVED**
→ Much as the director valued it, he completely hived off the subsidiary from the main firm.

**Part 2. Complete each of the following sentences beginning with the words given so that it has the same meaning as the original one.**

**76. [CAT]** He was so cowardly that he completely lacked real authority.
→ Such was his cowardice that he was a paper tiger.

**77. [CAT]** Taking everything into consideration, he is unrefined but has a heart of gold.
→ All things considered, he is a rough diamond.

**78. [CAT]** After working for 48 hours straight without sleep, she looked extremely ill and exhausted.
→ After working for 48 hours straight without sleep, she looked like death warmed up.

**79. [CAT]** You need to be incredibly brave and emotionally strong to work as a firefighter.
→ So as to work as a firefighter, you need to have nerves of steel.

**Part 3. For questions 80-85, read the following informal letter written by a student to her friend about her new part-time job at the college library. Use the information in the letter to complete the numbered gaps in the formal letter she wrote to her manager with only ONE WORD for each gap. The words you need do not occur in the informal letter. The exercise begins with an example (0).**

**INFORMAL NOTES**

Just a quick email to tell you about my new part-time job at the library. It's not bad, but there are a few things that annoy me already. The manager is nice but completely disorganised – she forgot to put me on the schedule twice last week. The computer system is ancient and crashes all the time, which drives me crazy when I'm trying to help people. Also, they expect me to work alone on Saturday evenings, and the library is huge – I feel really unsafe sometimes. On the positive side, the other students who work there are great fun, and we get free coffee. I'm planning to speak to the manager next week about the safety thing. If she doesn't listen, I'll have to go to HR. Wish me luck! **FORMAL**

**LETTER**

**Example: 0 – express**

**[CAT]**

Dear Ms Hendricks,

I am writing to **(0)**_____ my concerns regarding certain aspects of my new role as a student library assistant.

While I find the work generally enjoyable, several issues have come to my attention that I believe require your **(80)**_____. Firstly, the scheduling process has been marked by repeated oversights; on two occasions my name was **(81)**_____ from the rota entirely. Secondly, the computer system is outdated and experiences frequent failures, which significantly hinders our ability to assist library users effectively.

My most serious concern, however, relates to health and safety. I have been regularly **(82)**_____ to work alone on Saturday evenings in a very large building, a situation that leaves me feeling distinctly unsafe. I would be grateful if you could review this **(83)**_____ as a matter of urgency.

On a more positive note, I am pleased to report that my colleagues are exceptionally supportive, and the complimentary hot beverages are a welcome **(84)**_____.

I trust you will give these matters your full **(85)**_____ and implement appropriate measures without delay. Should no action be taken, I will have no alternative but to seek advice from the Human Resources department.

Yours sincerely,

**Part 4. For questions 86-100, write an academic essay of about 250 words on the following topic.**

**[CAT]** ***Many people believe that food-delivery and online shopping apps have made modern life more convenient, while others argue that they encourage wasteful habits and weaken local communities.***

***Discuss the effects of app-based services on people's daily lives, local businesses and consumer behaviour. Consider both the advantages and disadvantages of relying on delivery platforms in today's society.***

*Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your knowledge or experience.*

……

……

……

**THE END**

**SỞ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO**
**HÀ NỘI**

Đề Luyện Tập Số 17

**KỲ THI TUYỂN SINH LỚP 10 THPT**
**NĂM HỌC 2026-2027**
Môn thi: **TIẾNG ANH (chuyên Anh)**
Ngày thi: 1/6/2026
Thời gian làm bài: 120 phút

# ANSWER KEY

## I. LISTENING (2.0 pts)

**Part 1.**

**1. B.** redundancy
**2. G.** a disagreement at work
**3. C.** family relocation
**4. E.** a newly discovered skill
**5. F.** an idea in an article
**6. D.** It was difficult to begin with.
**7. A.** It has made a lot of money.
**8. F.** It provides little social contact.
**9. C.** It has added variety to life.
**10. B.** It fills a gap in the market.

**Part 2.**

**11.** invasive dental procedure
**12.** southwestern Siberia
**13.** stone and bone
**14.** 59,000
**15.** biting surface
**16.** scanning electron microscope
**17.** the soft tissue
**18.** radial grooves
**19.** geometry and wear
**20.** smoking gun

## II. LANGUAGE IN USE (2.5 pts)

**Part 1.**

**21. A.** muster
**22. C.** brook
**23. B.** tendered
**24. B.** winkle
**25. D.** put
**26. D.** must have been leaving
**27. A.** made ducks and drakes of
**28. B.** conceded
**29. A.** diffuse
**30. C.** runaround

**Part 2.**

**31.** momentum
**32.** resurgence
**33.** steering
**34.** designated
**35.** preview
**36.** downsides
**37.** adherence
**38.** inconvenience
**39.** infallible
**40.** viability

**Part 3.**

**41.** lower → upper
**42.** to penetrate → as to penetrate
**43.** credulous → credible
**44.** Moreover → However
**45.** in large → at large

## III. READING (2.5 pts)

**Part 1.**

**46.** dermatology
**47.** right
**48.** Much
**49.** transfer
**50.** leaving
**51.** grounded

**Part 2.**

**52.** True
**53.** False
**54.** True
**55.** False
**56.** False
**57.** True
**58.** Not Given

**Part 3.**

**59. D** **60. F** **61. G** **62. A** **63. E** **64. B**

**Part 4.**

**65. B.** They have shaped public anxiety even though the motives behind them may not be neutral.
**66. B.** It provides reassurance, but it cannot remove uncertainty about the effects of AI.
**67. C.** leave people working, but with weaker purchasing power and less security relative to capital owners
**68. A.** To suggest that limited economic disruption can still produce major political consequences.
**69. B.** They may be attractive in the short term but risk blocking wider social benefits.
**70. D.** Arguing that governments should build protections before AI disruption becomes undeniable.

## IV. WRITING (3.0 pts)

**Part 1.**

**71.** know his onions when it comes
**72.** is cutting it very fine / is cutting things very fine
**73.** has her head screwed on the right way
**74.** crunch, the company will stump up for
**75.** as he valued it, he hived off

**Part 2.**

**76.** his cowardice that he was a paper
**77.** in all / things considered, he is a rough
**78.** looked like death
**79.** as to work as a firefighter, you need to have nerves of

**Part 3.**

**80.** attention
**81.** omitted / excluded
**82.** assigned
**83.** arrangement
**84.** benefit
**85.** consideration